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REPORT

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- - East Germany

Planned Cooperation between the East
German and Hungarian Ministries of
Mining and Smelting

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THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

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- Representatives of the East German Ministry of Mining and Smelting and the Hungarian Ministry of Heavy Industry met on 18 to 20 August 1953 to discuss cooperation between their countries in the iron and steel industry.

- East German representatives present were:

Richard Goschuetz; State Secretary, Ministry of Mining and Smelting
Rudolf Steinwand; HV head (Main Administration), Ministry of Mining and Smelting
Rehtanz (fnu); Department head, State Planning Commission
Schulz (fnu); Department head, State Committee for Material Supply
Heidrich (fnu); Department head, Ministry for General Machine Construction
Dr. Meyer (fnu); Deputy to EA (Main Department) head; Scientific-Technical Cooperation
with People's Democratic Countries, State Planning Commission. (Wissenschaftlich-
technische Zusammenarbeit mit den Volkedemokratien) (WTZ)
Fricke (fnu); Laendersekretar, Section Hungary, EA for Scientific-Technical Cooperation
with People's Democratic Countries.
Salzer (fnu); Department head, Ministry of Mining and Smelting
Thiele (fnu); Deputy to department head, Ministry of Mining and Smelting

Hungarian representatives present were:

Lazslo Komjathy; Deputy Minister, Ministry of Heavy Industry
Mihaly Szele; HA manager, Ministry of Heavy Industry
Gusztav Toeroek; Hauptreferent, State Planning Commission
Mihaly Tardos; Referent, State Planning Commission
Laszlo Kovacz; Referent, Ministry of Foreign and Domestic Trade
Istvan Madai; Handelsrat, Berlin

A comparison of the Hungarian and East German rolling mill production programs revealed that Hungary's rolling mills are capable of producing a greater variety of sections (Profile) than are the East German mills. The production of basic sections (Grundprofil) is about the same in both countries. Hungary, however, produces considerably more special sections (Sonderprofil), which, for the most part, are not produced by East German mills. East Germany is therefore interested in obtaining a large amount of Hungarian special sections (hot-rolled band steel, frame ledge sections, grooved rails) in exchange for East German rolled rim sections and "Wickelbandeisen."

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6. An exchange of sections between the two countries is to be carried out through the respective State trading organizations on a "barter-in-kind" basis, namely, iron for iron and ton for ton.
7. East German rolling mills are not in a position to supply domestic needs fully for any one type of section and considerable quantities of all types of sections have to be imported. Thus, East German participation in a barter program with Hungary is dependent upon the supply of increased quantities of materials to be made available by the State Committee for Material Supply. East German participation in a barter program is also made difficult by the fact that the amount of raw material (scrap iron, pig iron) available to East German mills in 1954 will leave a certain percentage of rolling mill capacity unexploited. When this unexploited or "free" capacity has been determined, consideration will be given to the Hungarian request to have East German mills roll Hungarian heavy plate on a work contract basis.
8. Both countries are to keep each other informed about available free rolling mill capacities. The first report is to be made on 31 October 1953; the following one is to be made on 28 February 1954.
9. In order to secure exact information concerning the useability of Hungarian coke, Prof. Dr. Hasenberlich (fnu) of Calbe suggested that a two-week test with Hungarian coke be made in a low blast furnace, using 200 to 300 tons for the test. According to a resolution (Ul85 A/IV) set up by the WTB, the conducting of tests is provided for.
10. As a result of the exchange of technical and production data, the Hungarians made a request to have ferrotungsten and ferromolybdenum processed in East Germany on a work contract basis (Lohnarbeit). East Germany examined this possibility and agreed to process 100 tons each of ferrotungsten, ferromolybdenum and ferrovanadium in 1954.
11. The Hungarian delegation proposed that the possibility of standardizing sections (Profilvereinheitlichung) produced in both countries be examined. The Hungarian delegates mentioned that similar negotiations had been started with Czechoslovakia and Poland. East Germany is also interested in the suggested standardization. This problem is to be discussed at future conferences.
12. The Hungarian delegation reported that a new jointing plane (Stoosbankanlage) for the production of unalloyed and slightly alloyed tubing of approximately 8-meter length had recently been installed in their country.
13. It was agreed to hold the next East German-Hungarian meeting in Budapest during the first quarter of 1954.
14. Comment. Wissenschaftlich-Technische Zusammenarbeit (scientific-technical cooperation)

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